

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

[No. 1026.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhd's, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Flannels, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silecia do.
Osburns and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ts,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 4.

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few pipes Cogniac Brandy, Hol-
land Gin, mould and dipt candles, Boston beef
and pork, mackerel, a few barrels Nova Scotia
herring, molasses, &c. also a general assortment
of SHOES as usual.

Also,

Forty barrels N. England Rum.

They request all persons to whom
they are indebted to exhibit their accounts for
settlement, and all indebted to make immediate
payment, as the present concern is about to be
closed.

June 21.

WILLIAM LOVERING,

ARCHITECT,

And Builder in general, from the City of Wash-
ington and George Town,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexan-
dria and public in general, that he has removed
to the north side of Prince Street, almost opposite
Mr. Brock's new building, to follow the line
of his profession. Where he *Draws Designs*,
and makes *Estimates* of all manner of Buildings.

Also,

MEASURES & VALUES

all the different work connected with the build-
ing art; and is ready to contract for any build-
ing and complete the same, from a palace to a
tenement, which will be executed in the most mas-
sive and economical style.

He hopes his long experience and general know-
ledge of business will merit the patronage of a
generous public.

May 23.

New Lumber Yard.

THE citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity
are informed, that BULL and Co. have com-
menced the Lumber Business opposite Mr. Wm.
Herbert's wharf, where they will thankfully re-
ceive applications for any kind of lumber, which
they will endeavor to procure as speedily as possi-
ble, and furnish upon as good terms as the in-
terest of the company will admit.

They have some lumber now on hand con-
sisting chiefly of Fresh Boards of a tolerable quality,
which will be sold cheap for Cash.

June 18.

The Subscriber

Intending to leave this place early next fall offers
for sale on the most reasonable terms, his

STOCK ON HAND,

Consisting of a handsome selection of

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present season.

All persons having claims against him are re-
quested to present them for settlement, and those
indebted to him, will be pleased to make pay-
ment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12.

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout
NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

30,000 lbs. Green Coffee,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhd's. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 puncheons fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hhd's. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira,
8 pipes old Port,
4 pipes P. Tennesse,
15 qr. casks Sherry, and
4 pipes Brucelles,
3 hhd's. green Copperas,
4 hhd's. roll Brimstone,
2 hhd's. Madder,
2 hhd's. Allum, and
120 boxes of Spanish Segars different qua-
lities, with most other articles in the grocery
line.

May 29.

JUST RECEIVED.

Nice sweet Oranges, and large fine
Limes and Tamarinds, best Spanish Segars by the
box, and a few nice Cocoa nuts.

Abel Willis.

June 11.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale, by the barrel or bushel,
FIRST QUALITY
SEED POTATOES,
Fresh Limes by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Pork by the barrel,
Butter in skins,
7000 long Reeds.

TO RENT,

That excellent stand for a Grocery Store, op-
posite Geo. Taylor's, in Prince Street.

Thomas Simms.

June 19.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant
assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colo-
nades, book and mulmul molins, do. baftas, ma-
moodies, cassas, pingurus and long cloths, fine
cambrie and British book do. linen and cotton
cambric, coloured, embossed and plain do. cam-
bric and common dimities, lawn and cambrie
pocket handkerchiefs, ladies extra long silk and kid
gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white
silk hose, cotton and thread hose, misses do. gen-
tiemans beaver, doe, wash leather and thread
gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown
cotton hose, Irish linens, long lawns and clapers,
creas, platillas, Britannies and brown Holland,
Marseilles and muslinet vest shapes, nankens,
cotton kerseys, white and coloured jeans,
extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and
chocolate bandanoses, &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,

Three cases of handomely assorted
CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.
April 27.

Improved Arable Lands

TO LET.

THE subscriber is willing to lease,
for a term of years, about 1300 acres of arable
land, part of the Mount Vernon estate.

The UNION FARM tract contains about
900 acres, and will be divided into three ten-
ements, each of which will be accommodated with
a dwelling house, quarters, and sufficient barn
room. The meadow, containing 60 or 70 acres
will be divided into three equal parts, one of
which to be added to each tenement.

MUDDY HOLE FARM contains about 450
acres, is divided into six fields, has on it two
dwelling houses, quarters a barn and corn house,
and will be let to one person or divided into two
tenements, as may be most suitable.

Possession to be given as soon as the growing
crops are removed, with liberty to the tenants to
feed in the autumn. For terms apply to the sub-
scriber, or in his absence to Nathaniel C. Hunter,
manager on the estate. The above farms are
from 7 to 9 miles from Alexandria.

Bushrod Waffington.

Mount Vernon, May 25. 2aw3w 1aw

To Rent,

A two story frame HOUSE,
with a convenient back building, kitchen, smoke
house and stable, situated on Fairfax Street, be-
tween Wolfe and Wilks Streets. Enquire of the
subscriber living next door to the premises.

Mary Davis.

June 26.

Cash given for Rags.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,

Has just received from Philadelphia New York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest impor-
tation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green Coffee of a superior quality,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and sugar house Molasses,

Choice old Madeira
Particular Tennesse,
Sherry,
Buffelles,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and FF English Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cansisters,

Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families,
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his Goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be
able to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

Fifty Dollars-Reward,

Will be given for the recovery of
my POCKET-BOOK, containing about Eighty
Five Dollars in bank notes, and the following
papers—Stolen out of my counting room on the
night of the 13th inst. between the hours of nine
and ten o'clock:

	Dols.	Cts.
A draft of Henry K. May and Co. on Gilbert Robertson and Co. of New-York, in my favor for	1250	
Jonah Thompson and Son's note to James H. Tucker, dated the 14th May last, at seventy-five days en- dorsed by me for	1350	
William Cash's note to Wm. Gore, dated the 24th April last, at sixty days, endorsed by Wm. Wilson	424	50
John Potts's note to William Wil- son, dated the 24th April last, at 60 days, endorsed by William Wil- son,	450	
Philip Care's note to William Wilson dated the 30th of April last at 60 days, endorsed by Wm. Wilson & myself	340	
William Wilson's note to me dated the 23d of May last, at 60 days,	869	33
Jonathan Swift's note to John Potts, dated the 22d May last, at 60 days, endorsed by John Potts and myself,	750	
John Potts note to me, dated the 23d May last, at 60 days.	200	
Robert T. Hone and Co's draft on James Crawford and Co. of Phila- delphia, in my favour, accepted the 6th inst.	1008	33
Same of same date,	1100	
Same of same date,	1100	
George Lawrence's note to me dated the 29th July, 1863.	209	33
William Gore's two receipts for 34 barrels flour, R. & W. P. Richardson's receipt for 11 barrels flour.		
Phineas Janney's receipt for 11 barrels flour. Isaac Hollingsworth's order on Samuel Croudfon, accepted the 13th inst. for 60 barrels flour.		
		Ambrose Valle.

June 15.

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing, copper bot-
tommed BRIG

HARMONY,
R. B. HALL, Master:

Will sail in a few days—For
FREIGHT apply to the master on board, at
Lawrafon and Smoot's wharf, or to

Lawrafon & Fowle,
on said wharf.

Who have just received by said brig
and for sale, a few chests

Imperial,
Gunpowder, and
Young Hyson

June 28. d6c

CLARET.

THE subscribers have just received
a few boxes of Bordeaux Wine of a superior
quality. They have likewise for sale WINDOW
GLASS of different sizes.

The Schooner EXPERIMENT,
Capt. Tomkins,

will take Freight for Charlef-
ton, S. C. if immediate application is made to

R. T. Hooe and Co.

June 15. eozw

RICE & COTTON.

60 tierces first quality RICE,
70 bales first quality upland Georgia COT-
TON, received per schooner Patience, and for
sale by

Ricketts, Newton, & Co.

Freight Wanted
For the above Schooner,

to the West-Indies, or any
port to the Southward.

R. N. & Co.
June 12. d

For FREIGHT,

The Sloop LYDIA,

burthen 550 barrels,
Anthony Rhodes, Master.

Apply to the master on board, or to
J. G. LADD.

June 21. d

For NORFOLK,

The fast sailing, regular PACKET,
Schooner NANCY,

Job Palmer, Master:

Will sail in a few days.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE
(having excellent accommoda-
tions) apply to the master on board, or

S. Croudfon and Co.

June 15. d

Freight wanted for New-York,

The Schr. Minerva,

WARREN NYE, Master,

lying at Merchants Wharf, will
sail in the course of this week. For Freight of
a few hundred barrels, or passage, apply to the
Captain on board, or to

J. W. and S. Leonard.

June 25. d3c

For Freight or Charter,

To Europe or the W. Indies,

The fine, fast sailing
Brig JOANNA,

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Master:

burthen 1100 barrels. Enquire of—

Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

June 25. d

RICHARD VEITCH and Co

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

from London, and for sale at their warehouse,
750 pieces well-chosen printed Ca-
licoos, Chintzes, Cambrics, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and fan-
cy Cambric, and other Muslins.

Muslin Shawls, black Coffia, Dimi-
ties, Jeans, fancy Waitcoating, Cotton Hose,
Cotton and Silk Gloves, fine 6 4 twist, Check,
striped Cottons, &c.

The above Goods are entitled to Draw-
back on exportation.

May 11. d

FRESH

Rhode Island Stone Lime,
just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

June 21. d

Washington Society.

The Members of the Alexandria Washington Society, will please to take notice that a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. the Society will move in procession from thence at 12 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where an Oration will be delivered by George Washington Parke Custis, Esq.

The Members of the Society, with such as choose to partake will dine at Gadsby's at 3 o'clock, for which purpose a subscription is opened at the bar.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, Sec'y.

N. B. A more particular detail of the order of the day will be hereafter announced.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next, at four o'clock P. M. will be sold, the Sloop **LITTLE POLL**, lying at Irvin's wharf, burthen about 400 bis. on a long credit.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 27.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,

That large and convenient Warehouse, on King street, lately occupied by Herkell and Sowers, nearly opposite to Davy Davy's, on a credit of 3, 6 and 9 months.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 27.

Public Sale.

On Thursday next, the 5th of July, will be sold at the dwelling house of the late capt. Mills, corner of Prince and Alfred streets, **All the personal Estate** of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 28.

SALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of Mr. Thos. Richards's DRY GOODS is postponed on account of the wet weather, until Wednesday the 11th of July next, when the whole of his Stock, consisting of a great

VARIETY OF

Fancy and Fashionable Articles, will be sold with ut reserve.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 26.

JOHN MCLELLAN,

Intending to leave this place, will on SATURDAY the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. expose to Sale, by Public Vendue,

All his Stock of GOODS

on hand, consisting of a variety of Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries; Pork in pickle, thirty bis. Fat, two large Beams, with Scales and Weights, &c. &c. All, (without reserve)

All his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller,

Auctioneer.

Those who have claims against said J. McEllen are desired to present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.

June 26.

Office of Discount and Deposit,
WASHINGTON, June 27.

All notes offered for discount must in future be left in the Office before 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday's.

Those for Wednesday the 4th of July (being an Holiday) must be in on Monday the 2d before 3 o'clock, P. M.

James Davidson, Cashier.

June 28.

The Partnership of FINLAY and SHAKES

was dissolved on the 20th inst. by mutual consent. John Shakes being fully authorized to settle the business in Alexandria, and William Finlay in Baltimore.

All persons having claims against said firm are requested to call for payment, and those indebted to make immediate settlement.

Wm. FINLAY,
JOHN SHAKES.

JOHN SHAKES

Intends continuing the BRUSH MAKING BUSINESS at the old stand in King street, where the former customers of Finlay and Shakes and the public, may be supplied with articles in his line, at as low prices and of as good quality as they can be had in the United States.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business.

June 26.

d3t cozt

The reader is here presented with the second number (the first being merely introductory) of a promised series from the Boston Centinel, which we predict will command a more than ordinary share of public attention. In our opinion, no federal print can omit to extend their circulation, without neglect of duty.

N. Y. Post.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

No. II.

The cause, which operates most powerfully in displacing an administration in elective governments, is generally the charge of mismanaging the national finances. Thus it happened to the WASHINGTON and ADAMS administrations. So often did the partisans of the present rulers exclaim against the federal direction of the revenue; so often did they repeat the cry of venality, corruption, and prodigality in those who controuled it, that in defiance of truth, they at last electrified the public mind, and produced a change. An examination however of the state of finance at the commencement, and during the former government, will once more, in almost innumerable times, discover the only reason for such a change, CONSCIOUS FALSEHOOD. It will show the fiscal operations of the federal administration to have been highly conducive of the prosperity of the nation; and consequently the conduct of the successors towards them, to have been unprincipled and disgraceful. It will point to the cause of the consideration and respect, which we enjoyed among foreign nations; and enable us by comparison, in the conclusion of these numbers, to ascertain the merit of the respective administrations.

From a report of a committee of Congress, appointed March 20, 1800, to examine the accounts of the United States, relating to the public debt, and a report of Mr. GALLATIN, dated December 18, 1801, with the documents, to which in these reports there is reference, it appears that the federal administration received from the confederation a debt of 76,781,955 dollars. The property of the United States, which they possessed, when their fiscal arrangements began to operate, and which was applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, amounted to little more than two millions and a half. The debt, therefore, for which the federalists had to provide, was 74,185,596 dollars. This sum was to be paid by the proceeds of a revenue, as yet scarcely systematized. On the first day of January 1798, when the conduct of France had forced us to arm our vessels, after drinking the cup of humiliation to the drags, the amount of the debt was 67,627,338 dollars. At this time therefore the government had discharged more, than six millions and a half. On the first of January, 1800, the debt amounted to 70,212,718 dollars. From 1798 to 1800 it had consequently increased upwards of two and an half millions. This increase arose from extraordinary expenditures, in consequence of the wanton and unprovoked aggression of France. But the national debt, which the federalists had to pay, was 74,185,596 dollars. They had therefore in the year 1800 diminished it almost four millions of dollars.

Mr. Gallatin in his report states the public debt on the first of January 1801, to have been a fraction more, than eighty millions. But in this statement he makes no allowance for upwards of two millions of dollars then in the treasury, cash in the hands of collectors, the amount of bonds at the custom houses, and bank stock, all which must have amounted to more than ten millions. On the first day of January in the preceding year these items amounted to this sum, and the revenue then was not so great as in 1800. According to Mr. Gallatin's own statement then, the debt was little less in the beginning of 1801, than the committee of Congress made it in 1800.

But this was not all the federalists performed while in office. According to an authentic communication, from a former member of Congress, they paid for interest on the public debt between the year 1790 and 1800 upwards of twenty three and an half millions of dollars. In addition to this sum, which public faith and credit obliged them to pay, they were under the necessity of paying more than five hundred thousand dollars for incidental claims, arising under the old government but not included in the amount of the liquidated debt; 164,000 for debts due to foreign officers, who served with us during the war; 169,000 for certain parts of the old debt, which were not funded, and included

in the above amount; 908,000 for pensions to invalid soldiers, who served in the war; 347,000 for the erection of light houses for the security of trade; 546,000 for the protection of our coasts and cities by the fortification of ports and harbours; 196,000 for making and preserving peace with the Indian tribes; 1,250,000 for suppressing two insurrections in Pennsylvania; one of which Mr. Gallatin was principal actor; 1,682,000 for redeeming our citizens in captivity among the Algerines, and for making and preserving peace with them, and the other Barbary powers; 230,000 for establishing the boundary lines between us, and Spain, and Britain, and carrying into effect our treaties with those nations; 134,000 for the census taken pursuant to the constitution; 4,265,000 for the support of the civil government in its various departments; 5,000,000 for the Indian war, which the federal government had been compelled to maintain on the frontiers; for the military establishment, including this sum of 5,000,000, the purchase of arms and military stores, and all the additional expense of our preparations against France, 13,830,000; for our negotiations and intercourse with foreign nations, including the missions to France, which from her tyrannical and imperious conduct were unusually expensive, the extraordinary mission to England and the maintenance of all our ministers abroad, 759,000 dollars, and less expenditures for a variety of incidental objects had been necessarily incurred. These expenses together amount to more than forty seven millions of dollars.

The particulars of this statement presented in one view, will discover how faithful were the federal administration to the interest of the nation. In the year 1799 a little after the unanimous voice of ten thousand grateful people had called the father of his country to administer their untried government, they became bound by national faith, without any funds, revenue, or national property to discharge a debt of more than seventy four millions. During the twelve years of their administration they paid in various necessary expenditures more than 47 millions. In the beginning of the year 1801 they left to their successors a debt of little more than seventy millions with a permanent revenue and productive funds. But with such a revenue and such funds, which according to Mr. Gallatin's own statement will defray every demand of government, and entirely liquidate the public debts, in fifteen years and a half, the present administration have received from their predecessors national property, consisting in navy yards, a proportion of the materials for building six 74 gun ships, buildings for the reception and preservation of arms, and our navy &c. amounting at least to four millions. As the federalists when they first assumed the national debt, deducted from it the amount of national property they received, considering the remainder as the actual debt of the United States; so it is but just, the amount of property transmitted to their successors, should be credited on the debt, they received. This will reduce it to sixty-six millions of dollars.

The fiscal concerns of the nation did not solely engross the attention of the federal administration. To estimate their merit, it is requisite to advert to other parts of their system alike conducive in themselves to the lasting benefit of the community, as well as concisely to display the powerful obstructions, purposely created, to defeat their operations.

It can constitute no small part of the federal account in the mind of the people, influenced by prejudice, that they were able to form a constitution, and procure its adoption notwithstanding the agitation of the public mind, and jarring interests, and in opposition to the unceasing exertions of the party, who are now in possession of power by this very constitution; and that when public credit, faith and confidence were annihilated, they could plan and carry into effect a system of finance, which has restored them to full vigor and actually discharged a considerable part of the public debt. Almost as soon as the government was organized, and the plan of revenue in operation, we beheld an insurrection to resist its authority. Immediately on the suppression of this England without any justifiable pretence, committed depredations upon our defenceless commerce. When peace was again restored by negotiation, the pirates of the French revolution were sent forth to seize our vessels, and deprive us of the fruit of our industry. After repeated expostulation with France on the injustice of her conduct, our infant navy convinced her, that though she disregarded the principles of morality, and the law of nations, from inclination; she yet was obliged in some degree to obey

them from necessity. During this period another insurrection was excited, which however was soon suppressed by the decision and energy of the executive. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, and the unjust clamor frequently raised against its measures the federal administration pursued a steady and undeviating course. It demanded and obtained redress from Britain for capturing our property. It preserved our national honor by building and sending a navy to resist the piracies of the terrible republic. It guarded every man's habitation by pure and impartial justice. It protected the sacred right of reputation by subjecting the calumniator to infamous punishment. It prevented the emigration of aliens, who have since, like an impetuous torrent, inundated our once happy shores, covered with crime and vice without the appearance of one solitary virtue. It a second time rescued us from degradation and slavery, by carrying us safely through the tempest of conflicting passions and opinions, bursting from the French revolution, that volcano of destruction, which buried nations in its ruins. HUME.

From the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Democracy as exemplified in France.

St. John's, (Newfoundland) }
April 19, 1804.

We have been crowded here last year with French prisoners to the number of 400, a hundred and eighty of whom were taken from St. Peter's, near this island, and the rest from 14 vessels prizes to the squadron on this station, such as came from St. Domingo and Martinique were very valuable. Among the passengers from the latter were two clergymen, one a Canon Regular, and the other a Capuchin, 68 years of age; these were of the number of 263 priests transported to Guiana, by the French Directory, on the 10th March, 1789, of whom 168 died through want, ill usage and malignity of the climate, in a few months after their arrival. Seventeen who had some money, bribed their guards and made their escape in American vessels, the rest dragged a miserable existence on the skirts of a wood in a place called Conomama, 30 leagues distant from Cayenne, where they had neither drugs nor any kind of medical assistance, nor even any persons to attend their sick, dress their victuals, or perform the drudgery requisite for 14 persons, stowed in a narrow hut for such was the number in each ward. These offices of necessity and charity they cheerfully performed for each other while able, but when all were sick in one hut, and none able to assist the other, you may judge of their unexampled distress, lying on a dunghill, their flesh a nursery for maggots, which consumed them inch by inch, and rendered them such loathsome spectacles to the half-living clergymen who visited them from other huts, that they could remain no longer with them than was barely requisite to administer the comfort of sacraments to them, and could scarcely find a sound spot in their bodies to lay the sacred oil on. Their scanty allowance of bread was very bad, the water much worse; the huts built for them without windows or doors, to use a sea phrase were neither wind nor water tight. They were constantly stung with venomous flies, surrounded with poisonous insects and ferocious animals of all kinds, especially with tigers, and serpents of a most enormous size, which the soldiers who guarded them prevented from devouring them, and doing them the kindness of putting an end to their sufferings all at once. The dread of these huge serpents and tigers, prevented them from going to the brook to wash their tattered linen, and they eat their salt meat (consisting of a half pound per day) raw, rather than run the risk of going to the forest to gather fuel.

At length the soldiers dying almost as fast as the priests, petitioned to be removed from this pestilential spot; this being granted, they were ordered to Symamary, 6 leagues distant from their former residence, but on a clearer ground, more free from stinging flies and less subject to the haunts of carnivorous animals. Such as were able to walk were compelled to perform the journey by land, and were goaded by their barbarous drivers to haste their feeble steps under a scorching sun, without any more nourishment than was barely sufficient to keep them alive. The sick were thrown into boats, and six who were past any hopes of recovery, were left behind to the care of two black men, who never reached them even a drop of water during their long agony. Three of them lived full six days in this deplorable condition. All the rest who arrived at Symamary were jumbled together, like cattle in

pound, into an old deserted church, where they lay on the bare floor, until new huts were built for them of a worse construction than the former. The leopards of soldiers (to use the words of St. Ignatius) daily vented their spleen by cursing, abusing them and reviling them as the authors of their misfortunes and the causes of their exile into such an unwholesome climate. The only consolation they had was grounded on their strong Faith, firm Hope and on hearing mass by stealth on Sundays; for the very Reverend Doctor Hollange, Rector Magnific of the always famous University of Louvain, in Brabant, brought a Vestment with him; but after his most resigned and exemplary death, his Chalice, being of silver, was broke up and divided among a few of the soldiers.

However some of the ingenious among them contrived afterwards to make one out of an old kettle, and two sergeants disgusted with their own fate, and the unheard of severity wherewith the poor priests were treated, permitted one of them to say mass for the rest who were able to crawl to it, without daring to be of the congregation themselves. In short no pen can describe or tongue express the miseries these poor priests underwent, not only here but on their passage from Rochfort to Cayenne, for three months, during which time they were crammed like sheep in a pen between decks, and only allowed three hours per day to take the fresh air; they never received a single line from their friends, and know not what became of them, or passed in the world no more than if they had never belonged to it; 'tis true they well knew this was an oppressive world, for they daily felt the weight of its afflictions, but they likewise hourly sent their pious ejaculations, prayers and affections, as messengers before them to announce their arrival to the better. Thus they spent three years and an half in Guiana, until the present government of France (through the intercession of some of their friends) sent a frigate called the *Dedaigneuse*, for them in the year 1800, which through the governor's implacable hatred to the Christian religion and its minister left most of them behind, under pretence of not being able to collect them from the distant places they were scattered to; and the captain of the frigate was in haste to depart as he had heard there was an English frigate on the coast closely watching him. But as soon as the frigate sailed, the governor, Victor Hughes, famous for burying thousands alive, when commissary in Guadaloupe, sent them word he soon expected another vessel from France, to take them all away; then he kept them between hope and despair of being ever relieved but by death until the 27th of October 1801, when he ordered them all to Cayenne, and then to Guadaloupe, along with some of his enemies in the most rotten and leaky vessel he could find.

In vain did the capt. protest against such crazy tool, go he must, or incur the displeasure of Victor Hughes; he knew the man too well to disobey, and therefore ventured with his convicts, 3 in number (for no more survived) not for Guadaloupe but for the next port to them; but they fortunately, by constantly pumping, kept her on the water, until in four days time they arrived at Surinam, which was then subject to the British, who, though they did not permit them to land, sent them a supply of fresh provisions, for such as they brought with them an Englishman would not feed his dog with, condemned their vessel, procured them a sound one, which they drew along-side, and shifted the priests and sailors into, and then steered for Martinique likewise then under British government; where they got leave to land, and were most humanely and tenderly treated. People of all colours, ranks, sexes and conditions crowded to the wharf to see the Cayenne convicts; but the bare sight of such miserable, half starved, moving skeletons, dressed in old canvass jackets and trousers covered all over with vermin, unable to walk a step without supporting their heads with their hands, and every eye that it held them. The English officers sympathized and lifted their hands to heaven in silent astonishment, and then asked was this the work of Robespierre; but on being told that he was dead long before they were transported, declared (though bad the French were) they never before thought they were so cruel as to protract pain and anguish to so great a length, and to reduce gentlemen to so deplorable a state for no other crime than being priests. Seven of this holy suffering group died in a few days after they landed, the rest were taken to the Capuchin Convent, where there were washed, perfumed and dressed in their respective Sacerdotal dresses and habits in 24 hours time. In short the humane go-

vernment, the clergy, nuns and laity vied with each other to try who would shew the greatest kindness. This short history I have gleaned from the journals of the aforementioned clergymen.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

On Sunday arrived the scho'r Yeopim, captain Seymour, from Jamaica. *Extrad from his Log Book*—June 3 lat. 19, 21, off the west end of Jamaica, were fired at and brought to by a French privateer schooner belonging to St. Jago de Cuba, under English colours, who ordered us to hoist out our boat and come on board in five minutes, threatening to sink us if we did not do it. They then sent a boat on-board the scho'r and fell to plundering every thing which they could lay hold of; they broke open the bulk head, lockers, &c. broached one hoghead of rum, robbed the vessel of her sea stores, poultry and one sheep; they took from captain Seymour his watch, but afterwards thought best to return it. They refused to give the name of the privateer or her commander, but one of the officers was recognized as having formerly kept a fruit shop in Broadway, New York.

MARTINSBURG, June 22

On Monday last, the fiercest hailstorm, perhaps ever witnessed in this Country, passed along Mill Creek, which in its course spread general devastation and occasioned very severe damages, leaving grain fields, gardens, &c. desolate and waste. The grain on Plantations that were likely to produce from 600 to 2,000 bushels, was entirely cut down, so that scarcely a straw was left standing after it had spent its devastat ing fury. We have not learnt its parous extent, but where its greatest violence was felt, was about one mile in width, and four or five in length. The hail stones were large, and it is said, that in lanes where it had drifted, it measured, the next day, from six inches to two feet four inches.

We are very sorry to add, that from the long continued rains, the waters of Opquon, have been raised so high as to overflow all its marginal bottoms, in consequence of which, every thing that came within its reach, has been swept away or destroyed, from its source to its confluence with the river Potomac, on which river, considerable damage has also been done.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

A London paper of 14th, contains the following extract of a letter from Gottenburg, April 7.

"The daring steps that the French have taken in arresting emigrants in Germany, have caused some sensation in this country, and the execution of the Duke d'Enghein; has excited equal surprize and indignation; it surely will not be very long before these powers, who have been so very cautious in avoiding the war, will take an active part in it; at least the accounts received this morning from Stockholm, appear to countenance this expectation. But certainly the movements of these two feeble kingdoms (Sweden and Denmark) must depend upon those of Russia.

Among the whimsical publications with which the Press of England teems every month, there is one of which a short account is given in a periodical review, which seems to have taken fast hold of the public fancy. It is intitled "*Letters from Satan to Bonaparte*." Speaking of which, the reviewer says, that Satan seems to have taken a close survey of the transactions of this his bosom friend: and, to give the Devil his due, he has stated the case very fairly. As an earnest of what he means to do for him, by and by, he has made him several handsome donations, viz. "The cup from which Alexander the great drank before he died; the sword of Dionysius, and his diary, bound in calf; the ring which Hannibal constantly carried about him, and from which he drank poison; the daggers of the conspirators who slew Julius Caesar; the sword that terminated the existence of Nero; that identical weapon the Tribune used when he dispatched Caligula; the rope with which Heligabalus was dragged thro' the city over which he had reigned; the crossbow and arrows of William Tell; the sword of Richmond, so fatal to Richard the Third; and the pistols of Oliver Cromwell." On these Satan enjoins his friend Napoleon to meditate both by day and night; in the morning when he rises, at the sumptuous banquet, and at night when he lies down for the purpose of courting repose.

That Napoleon may not be ignorant of the manner in which some of his worthy predecessors are employed in hell, he tells him that "Marat is still the butcher of swine. Robespierre is the intimate friend of Draco, that Grecian who is said, figuratively, to have written his laws in human

blood. Egalite, ci-devant Duc d'Orleans, climbs up a ladder, and vainly attempts to reach the crown of his brother, for whose death he voted; an attendant, one of the party, with whom he lived on earth, mocks him, and holds to his thirsty lips a pitcher through whose porous bottom the waters of oblivion discharge themselves. The philosophic Condorcet raises airy bubbles from soap and water, through a tobacco pipe."

From these epistolary specimens (adds the Reviewer) it may be inferred that the First Consul's correspondent is a *deuced* good writer; and from the friendly terms upon which they appear together, there can be little doubt but that whenever they meet, the Consul will receive from his diabolical admirer a very warm reception.

(*Charls. Cour.*)

Improvements.—A Mr. Coates, of Pennsylvania, has invented a machine for mowing grass or grain. This machine is stated cuts the grain, lays, in regular order, and rakes it into sheaves at one operation, as fast as a horse can walk. The same gentleman has obtained a patent for a machine for paring apples, turnips, &c. which is of a simple construction, and it is said will pare twenty apples in a minute. Mr. Coats has also made an improvement on saw mills, which saves one third of the usual labor.

WALKING IN SLEEP.

Among the inexplicable phenomena of nature, may be reckoned dreaming and walking in sleep, or the involuntary performance of actions, while asleep, which apparently require volition and reflection.

"I have seen a *sonambule* (says Voltaire) but he contented himself with rising, dressing, bowing, and dancing a minuet, which he performed very well. After this, he undressed, went to bed again, and continued to sleep.

In the French Encyclopedia is an account still more astonishing. A young collegian rose, while asleep, in order to compose a sermon. He wrote it correctly, read it over from beginning to end, or at least appeared to read it; made corrections, erased lines, and substituted others; restored a word forgotten to its place, &c. He composed music, noted it correctly, after having ruled his paper with his cane, and placed the words under the notes, without making any mistake.

EXTRAORDINARY ANTIDOTE, To the bite of a Rattle-Snake.

Benjamin Alder, who lives near Shark River, Monmouth County, New Jersey, was bitten the second of May last, by a Rattle-Snake with three rattles, as he was stooping down to pick up some chips. The snake fastened its fangs in his finger until he lifted it near three feet from the ground. The wound bled, and in a few minutes began to swell and pain him up to his elbow. He went to a place where bricks had been made, and mixed some of the clay with his urine, and applied it to the wound. In half an hour the pain ceased, and he has not suffered any further inconvenience from it.

(*Tren. Pap.*)

Mr. Carr in his work, entitled "*A Stranger in France*," relates the following anecdote of the famous governor Wall, who was not long since executed in England, and whose singular fate excited so much curiosity.

As I have alluded to the fate of governor W—, I will conclude this chapter by an anecdote of the terror and infatuation of guilt, displayed in the conduct of this wretched man, in the presence of a friend of mine, from whom I received it. A few days before he suffered, fatigued with life, and pursued by poverty, and the frightful remembrance of his offences, then almost forgotten by the world, he left the South of France for Calais, with an intention of passing over to England, to offer himself up to its laws, not without a cherishing hope that a lapse of twenty years had swept away all evidence of his guilt.

At the time of his arrival at this port town, the hotel in which madame H—, was waiting for a packet to Dover was very crowded; the landlord requested of her that she would be pleased to permit two gentlemen, who were going to England, to take some refreshment in her room; these persons proved to be the unfortunate Brooks a king's messenger, charged with important dispatches to his court, and governor W—. The latter was dressed like a decayed gentleman, and bore about him all the indications of his extreme condition. They had not been seated at the table long, before the latter informed the former, with evident marks of perturbation, that his name was W—, that having been charged in England with offences, which, if true,

subjected him to heavy punishment, he was anxious to place himself at the disposal of its laws, and requested of him, as he was an English messenger, that he would consider him as his prisoner, and take charge of him.

The messenger, who was much surprised by the application, told him that he could not, upon such a representation, take him into custody, unless he had an order from the duke of Portland's office to that effect, and that in order to obtain it, it would be proper for him to write his name, that it might be compared with his hand writing in the office of the secretary at war, which he offered to carry over with him. Governor W— still pressed him to take him into custody; the messenger more strongly declined it, by informing him that he was the bearer of dispatches of great importance to his court, that he must immediately cross the channel, and should hazard a passage, although the weather looked lowering, in an open boat, as no packets had arrived; and that consequently it was altogether impossible to take him over, but again requested him to write his name, for the purpose already mentioned. The governor consented; pens and paper were brought; but the hand of the murderer shook so dreadfully, that he could not write it, and in an agony of mind, bordering on frenzy, he rushed out of the room and immediately left the town.

The messenger entered the boat and set sail; a storm quickly followed; the boat sunk in sight of the pier, and all on board but one waterman perished!

Posthumous fame is one of the greatest incentives of glorious actions. He who would reason away that, deprives his country of her richest reward for her benefactors. It is better to err in bestowing *extravagant* eulogiums on departed heroes and statesmen, than to violate with sacrilegious hand the wreath which ornaments the tomb. It is invidious to detract from deserved reputation, on the presumption that many would conduct with equal honor if placed in equal circumstances. We know no man thoroughly, until he is tried; conjectural merit is often chimerical; thus it often happens among men whom accident or intrigue has brought forward into distinguished life, when the day of peril arrives, one rushes to the field of battle another fleeth to the mountains.—NOSMET.

Love, exquisite music, and devotion, however different some may suppose their natures, in sensible minds, produce the same state. Many a canting, as well as many an accomplished villain, profiting by this fact, is daily adding to his list of victims. In the moment of rapture, judgment loses its discrimination, and the object of adoration may be changed, without appraising the heart of the deception.

Two Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Alexandria, a boy named HENRY RICKS, about 16 years of age; he had on, when he went away, a blue jacket and brown overalls. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him home, shall have the above reward, but no charges will be paid.

John Wood.

June 29.

431

PERRIN BROTHERS

Have just received from France, and offer for sale on moderate terms, A large assortment of single and double barrelled Fowling Pieces:

They have also on hand,

Segars in boxes of a superior quality, black, white and coloured Luteffs, Galls, Chintzes and a variety of DRY GOODS which they will sell low.

June 19.

2133W

JUST ARRIVED,

In the schooner Patriot, Wm. Hodgson, master, from New Providence, now lying at Harper's Wharf, and for Sale, a quantity of large well grown

PINE APPLES.

Fifty sets of MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS in the rough, one large CABLE, six GREEN TURTLE, some SATTIN WOOD, and a parcel of large LIMES.

June 25.

4

An Apprentice Wanted.

A young Man of respectable connections, (none else need apply) would be taken for a few years in a store and counting room.

Apply to the Printer.

June 23.

471

This Day is Published,

By COTTOM and STEWART, And for Sale at their Bookstore, (Price 12½ cents.)

LORENZO DOW'S DREAM, HIS SERMON

May also be had at the same place.

June 21.

4

AN ACT,

For the Regulation of the Market—for the Adjustment of Weights and Measures—and for fixing the Assize of Bread.

SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Common Council of the Town of Alexandria, That all days of the week shall be considered Market Days, except only, that from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of May, no butchers' meat shall be exposed for sale on Sunday.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That the Common Council shall annually, in the months of February or March, or oftener if necessary, appoint a fit and proper person to act as clerk of the market; and it shall be the duty of the person so appointed, to have the market house kept clean and due regularity observed; to provide at the expense of the Corporation, a set of scales and adjusted weights, to keep them in good order, and always in market during market hours; and to weigh all articles of provisions which may be bought by any person, without receiving any fee; to attend at the market house every day during market hours; to enforce the provisions of this act, by seizing all articles forfeited under the same, and to use his best endeavours to recover all fines incurred; to make a regular return once a quarter to the clerk of the council, of all seizures made and fines recovered by him; and of the manner in which they shall have been disposed of; to pay into the treasury, once in every month, the amount of all fines recovered, and the money arising from the sale of the seizures made; to publish, at least once a week, in one of the Alexandria newspapers, the assize of bread, according to the existing regulations of the Common Council; and, from time to time, to visit the several bake houses, and other places where bread is sold, to examine the weight of such as may be there exposed to sale, and seize all which shall not be made according to regulations then in force.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That the market hours shall continue during the morning until 10 o'clock, from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October; and until 11 o'clock, from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of April.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That no person shall, during the market hours, make sale of, or offer or expose to sale, nor shall any person purchase any kind of meat, poultry, fowls, butter, eggs or vegetables, at any place within the Corporation, except at the market house, every person who shall sell, or offer or expose to sale, any of the articles aforesaid, and every person who shall purchase the same, contrary to this act, shall severally forfeit and pay two dollars. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the sale and purchase of butter in firkins, beef or pork for salting, or already salted, or of dried or smoked fish.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, That no person shall sell, or offer or expose to sale, in the market house, any kind of provisions, except pork, beef and fish, after it has been salted or dried, which had been before purchased there, or at any other place within the limits of the town; all provisions so exposed to sale, shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market, and the person selling or exposing them to sale, shall, for each offence, be subject to the penalty of four dollars.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, That no butcher, shop-keeper, or other resident of the town of Alexandria, shall offer or expose to sale in any shop or house, or at any place within the limits of the Corporation, except at the market house, and within the market hours, any kind of fresh meat, fowls, butter or eggs; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to butter bought in firkins or kegs of not less than 20 lbs. net weight, which may be sold by retail or otherwise as hitherto. All provisions sold, or offered for sale contrary to the tenor of this act, shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market or by any constable; and the person offending therein shall moreover forfeit and pay for each offence, five dollars, to the use of the Common Council, recoverable by warrant before a single magistrate, or by action of debt or information in any court of record.

Sec. 7. Be it enacted, That no person or persons shall offer or expose to sale any blown, mealy, tainted or unfound meat, at the market house, or at any other place within the limits of the Corporation, any person or persons so offending shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay two dollars; and, moreover, all meats so exposed to sale shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market, and if blown shall be sold by him, but, if disordered or unfound, shall be buried.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, That all butter which shall be exposed to sale, in pieces or cakes, purporting to be of a certain weight, and which shall be found on trial not to contain the weight pretended, shall be forfeited and seized by the clerk of the market.

Sec. 9. Be it enacted, That all Indian corn meal, which shall hereafter be sold within the Corporation, shall be sold by weight, and not otherwise, allowing forty eight pounds to the bushel, and in the same proportion for any greater or less quantity; any person who shall offer any Indian corn meal for sale, in any other manner than is herein prescribed, shall forfeit and pay two dollars for every offence.

Sec. 10. Be it enacted, That the common council shall from time to time, as often as they may think necessary, regulate the assize or weight of

bread; the regulations so made shall be entered on the minutes of the Council, and all persons baking bread for sale within the limits of the Corporation, shall be governed thereby; all bread exposed or offered for sale within the Corporation, which shall be less than the weight required by the regulation then in force, shall be seized by the clerk of the market, or any sworn officer of the Corporation, who shall, nevertheless, make a reasonable allowance for any deficiency in the weight of old or stale bread; when any material alteration shall have taken place in the price of flour, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to apply to three respectable purchasers within the Corporation, for a certificate of the cash price thereof, and to publish the weight which bread ought to be, in conformity with the regulations of the Common Council.

Sec. 11. Be it enacted, That all provisions forfeited under any clause in this act, shall be for the use of the Corporation, to be disposed of by the clerk of the market, and the proceeds paid into the treasury.

Sec. 12. Be it enacted, That in all cases of seizure made under this act, the party affected thereby may appeal from the decision of the clerk of the market or person making the seizure, to the mayor or any other magistrate within the Corporation, the clerk of the market, or person making the seizure shall immediately, (or if the seizure be made during the market hours,) upon the close of the market, take the articles seized before the magistrate to whom such appeal shall be made; the magistrate shall hear the allegations of the parties, examine such witnesses as may be produced and determine thereupon, to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 13. Be it enacted, That the person appointed clerk of the market, shall also hold the place of sealer and adjuster of weights and measures. It shall be his duty to provide at the expense of the Corporation, a complete and regular set of weights and measures, agreeable to the standard of the commonwealth of Virginia, and to keep them in good order, and always correspondent to the said standard. He shall at least twice in every year, examine and try all scales, steelyards and weights, and all cloth, dry, and liquid measures made use of within the Corporation, and adjust the same to the standard above mentioned; and when so adjusted shall stamp or brand them with the letters A. C. in some conspicuous place, unless they should be already stamped or branded as herein directed. For which last mentioned services the adjuster and sealer of weights and measures shall be entitled to demand and receive, the following fees; that is to say for every pair of scales or steelyards adjusted and stamped, twelve cents; for every dry measure adjusted and branded or stamped, twelve cents; for every liquid measure adjusted and branded or stamped, three cents; for every weight above 7 lbs. adjusted and stamped, six cents; for every weight of 7 lbs. and under, adjusted and stamped three cents. For trying and examining any of the aforesaid scales, steelyards, weights or measures, which had before been stamped or branded, if they be found to correspond with the standard and not to require any alteration, one third of the fees allowed above, except that he shall receive no compensation for any other than the first examination in each year; but in all cases, and in every examination where any steelyards, scales, weights or measures which had before been stamped or branded, shall require any alteration to make them conformable to the standard, the adjuster and sealer of weights and measures, shall be entitled to the same fees as are before allowed for adjusting and stamping or branding.

Sec. 14. Be it enacted, That it shall further be the duty of the adjuster of weights and measures, to adjust the weights and measures of every person requiring him so to do, and tendering the fees allowed for the same and to brand or stamp the weights and measures so adjusted, according to the directions of this act—and if he at any time shall have just cause to suspect, or information be given him, that any person make use of false weights and measures he shall examine the weights & measures of such person, and adjust them to the proper standard, if they be found to vary therefrom—For which services he shall be entitled to receive the fees before allowed.

Sec. 15. Be it enacted, That every person who shall make use of false steelyards, scales, weights, or measures, shall forfeit and pay for every pair of false steelyards or scales, so used the sum of five dollars; and for every false weight or measure, two dollars; and the said false scales, steelyards, weights, or measures, shall be seized and destroyed by the sealer and adjuster of weights and measures.

Sec. 16. Be it enacted, That if any person in buying or selling any article which is generally bought or sold by weight, or measure, shall make use of any scales, steelyards, weights, or measures, not adjusted and stamped or branded according to the directions of this act, the person so offending, shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 17. Be it enacted, That if the clerk of the market, and sealer and adjuster of weights and measures, shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties imposed on him by this act in either capacity, or if he shall demand or receive any greater fees, than shall be allowed him by the laws of the Corporation, or if he shall demand or receive any fee where none shall be allowed; he shall for each offence forfeit and pay fifty dollars, and shall moreover be removed from office.

Sec. 18. Be it enacted, That for the several duties to be performed by the clerk of the market and sealer and adjuster of weights and mea-

asures, he shall receive from the Common Council, in addition to the fees before allowed an annual salary, to be from time to time fixed by the said Common Council.

Sec. 19. Be it enacted, That the several fines and penalties imposed by this act, shall be to the use of the Common Council, and shall be recoverable by warrant, before a single magistrate, action of debt, or information in any court of record.

Sec. 20. Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of butchers and others bringing the carcass of any slaughtered animals to market, to carry from thence the feet, heads and harkets of such animals remaining unfoiled, and any person leaving in the market space, or throwing or casting to be thrown into the street any feet, heads or harkets of such animals shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 21. Be it enacted, That all acts coming within the purview hereof are hereby repealed, and this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of June next.

Passed in Common Council, the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and four.

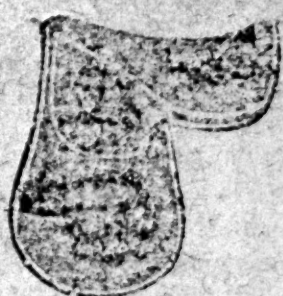
JOHN POTTS, President.

Approved May 12th, 1804.

ELISHA C. DICK,

Mayor of Alexandria.

JOHN BRYAN,



Sadler, Cap and Harnes Maker,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he is supplied with the best materials in his line of business, and flatters himself from the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their commands.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE, Gentlemen's fashionable saddles made on English Trees, and in part of the best English leather, the other materials warranted also—Elastic, shagreened, inlaid and plain saddles;—Leopard skin holsters, and saddle cloths, ladies fashionable saddles with hogskin, buckskin and velvet seats, plated bridles of the newest patterns, with disks branch, guard, half guard and plain bits, common bridles, martingales and collars, an assortment of whips, plated Suwarrow spurs, plated and polished patent spring stirrups, plain plated ditto, portmanteaus, valises and saddle bags, horseman's caps, holsters and belts, fire buckets, carriage, waggon and cart harness furnished at a short notice. A set of new English gig harness with plated mounting for sale.

N. B. Orders will be attended to with punctuality.

April 26. 1804

LEVI JAMES,

Sadler, Cap and Harnes Maker,

Has removed to Royal Street, between Koonce's and Gaddy's taverns,

Where he will constantly be supplied with the best materials in his line for executing the most fashionable work.

He has now on hand ladies and gentlemen's Saddles of the newest fashion, and an extensive assortment of plated and polished Bridle Bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. &c.

May 22. 1804

JOSEPH SMITH

Has for Sale, at his Store on King Street, Alexandria,

Two bales of MUSLINS, 100 pieces best German Dowels, 2 bales Flemish Sheeting, Scotch Osnaburg, Britannias, Cambric Mullins, Mullin and Silk Shawls, Nankeens, Bandannoes, Lutestrings, Kid Gloves, 15 lbs. W. I. Rum, 3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey in tierces and barrels, Holland and Country Gin, Loaf and brown Sugar, 1000 lbs. Black Pepper, Spinning Cotton, Cradling and Grafts Seythes, Sickles and Spades, Wrapping Paper, N. S. Plaster, Herrings, Good FLOUR for family use.

He will Rent, For 1, 2 or 3 years, the Dwelling he now occupies on Royal Street.

June 22. 1804

FOR SALE,

Or Exchange for Wet or Dry Goods, A HOUSE and LOT situated on St. Alaph between Prince's and Queen streets. The house is 24 by 18 feet, two stories, with two rooms on each floor, and the lot enclosed with a yard garden and smoke house. Apply to

Robert G. Lanphier, King Street.

June 24. 1804

RICHARD VEITCH & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, In addition to their former importation from London, and offer for sale,

A PARCEL OF Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, of a superior quality—consisting of Navy blues, blacks, browns, and bottle greens.—Also, Striped Nankens & Muslin Shawls.

June 7. 1804

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS taken Mr. Hodgson's house in Prince Street, where he will give regular attendance in his profession as Attorney at Law. As he proposes to confine his practice to the District Courts of Columbia only, those who honor him with their confidence, may rely on the strictest attention to their interests.

Henry Hiort.

May 31. 1804

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

BENJAMIN BROWN,

Formerly of the firm of M^r Pheasant and Brown, Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of Burr Mill Stones, in St. Patrick Street, between King and Cameron streets, near Davey Dwyer's, Alexandria, and solicits a share of patronage: He flatters himself his work will be found equal, if not superior, to any executed in this place, as will appear by a certificate from Jonathan and John Elliott, which will be shown on application at the Manufactory.

Now on hand a number of

First Quality STONES.

ready made from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 6.

Also,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FRESH BURR BLOCKS.

June 6. 1804

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

Authorized by an act of assembly to raise the sum of 10,000 dollars, for the purpose of improving the Road leading from Little River to Ashby's & Snickers Gaps.

1 prize of	2000 dollars, is	2000
1 do.	1000	1000
1 do.	500	500
2	250	500
5	100	500
10	50	500
50	20	1000
100	10	1000
500	5	2500
4000	4	16000

4570 Prizes, 25,500

First drawn ticket, not a prize in

the above list, 100

Last drawn do. do. 400

Grains for the Roads, 10,000

7330 Blanks.

12000 Tickets at 3 Dollars, 36,000

IN offering the Scheme as above, it has been the object of the Managers to raise the sum allowed by law on the smallest capital possible, keeping in view the propriety of making the risk as little as the nature of the case would admit, being fully of opinion that its success must depend more on the aid which a liberal public, ever ready to extend to the promotion of an useful undertaking, than on any support to be derived from the adventurous speculation or needy gamble, were it on a plan more extensive, the prizes higher, and the risk greater. Here the adventurer will readily perceive, that while he is contributing only a small sum to be laid out in improving the roads, so that the produce of the country may be carried to market at any season, & at a moderate expense; his chance of gain is not unfavourable, there being less than 2 blanks to a prize and some of the Prizes not inconsiderable ones. This must be sufficient, when the object to be attained, as so extensively useful, and the cost so extremely small. The Commissioners flatter themselves that they will be aided by, at least all patriotic citizens, in accomplishing this useful object: and they confidently hope that the drawing may commenced at a period not very remote, of which however notice will be given in due time.—The Prizes will be paid in Cash, subject to no discount, immediately after the completion of the drawing. Tickets may be had of the managers and from such other persons as they may hereafter authorize to dispose of them.

Leven Luckett,

Burr Powell,

Joseph Carr,

Ezekiel Mount,

Timothy Taylor,

Benjamin Graydon,

Wm. Brannaugh,

Moses Gibson,

Stephen C. Refzel,

Managers.

Tickets may be had at the bar of the Washington Tavern.

May 2. 1804

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S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. IV.]

CHARLES

The conduct of the weekly paper after the manner of the "old" and "new" Country, to correspond and foreign Courier for an per annum, had of his proposal among his age tumbler to receive fully accept the tronage is to be in this quarter sure to be the m

190

On

At 10 o'clock, and Rum in hogs French Brandy in pipes and Whiskey and Sagar in hogs, Cider in tierces Chocolate White and brown Mould and dip Raisins in kegs, Figs in kegs and Queens Ware in FUR

A variety

Cloths, C Kerseymeres, Plains and K Negro Cotton Elastic, Calimancoes Yarn Stockings Chintzes and Irish Linens Osnaburgs Mullins and India Mullin Bandannoes Coloured T And sundry

June 4.

Intending to leave for sale on the m STO

Confiding

DR

adapted to the p All persons ha quitted to present indebted to him ment.

June 12.

JOSIAH

HA

A few pipe Land Gin, wood and pork, macka bearings, mack of SHOES as us

Forty barr

They requ they are indebt settlement, and payment, as the elated.

June 21.

New

THE citizen are informed t menced the Lur Herbert's whar receive application they will endeavor, and furnish terell of the con They have fo ing chiefly of fo which will be fo June 18.